

# THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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## Fair Play.

If a commission or joint congressional committee is to study the financial relations of the United States and the District of Columbia and to determine the equities between them it should be authorized to consider as one of the issues appropriately submitted to it the half-million-dollar claim of the United States for reimbursement of the amount greater than its half share which it advanced to pay interest on the 3.65 bonds in two years nearly forty years ago. In 1874 legislation committed the United States to proportionate contribution toward capital upbuilding. In 1878 this proportion was fixed at one-half. In the interval between these dates the United States met the capital's expenses by using the District's revenues exclusively in respect to some items, the national revenues exclusively in respect to other items, and the local and national revenues jointly in varying proportions in respect to the remaining items. When the principle of half contribution was fixed in 1878 it was viewed as filling a blank in the legislation of 1874 and as applicable to the expenditures in the interim. The local and national expenditures in these four years were roughly and approximately equal, and seem to have been treated in 1878 as offsetting each other and have been so treated ever since. If now this old account (in defiance of the equitable spirit of statutes of limitations) is to be reopened as to a single item like the 3.65 bond interest it should be reopened as to the other items of the four-year account. In respect to this item the United States paid more than one-half. In respect to other items of municipal expense the District paid more than its half. Why reimburse in one case and not in the other?

The Board of Trade, through a committee, has worked out a statement in detail of the general account of municipal expenditures in these four years, and declares that if the half contribution principle is applied minutely to them the United States will be found somewhat in debt to the District.

Before acting in respect to the bond-interest item Congress should examine into the equities raised by a statement of the general account. Legislation confiscating District funds, held in trust by the nation, to the amount of this interest claim should not be carried as a rider on an appropriation bill, and the pending provision should be eliminated on a point of order or by vote.

## The School Item.

Unfortunately the proposed restoration of the power of appointing members of the board of education to the District Commissioners, being subject to a point of order, has been stricken from the conference report on the District bill. It is therefore probably dead for the session, but it should be restored to vitality when Congress reassembles. There is no substantial objection to the change, and doubtless if it were proposed in a separate bill it would be enacted. The appropriation bill is a convenient vehicle for the passage of such items, but in the present case the conferees, though animated by the best of motives, exceeded their authority by adding a provision that had not been considered or approved by either house. The school system should be restored as quickly as possible to the municipal jurisdiction.

When Chicago wants some real excitement it gets up a serious controversy as to whether its mayor shall be named Carter Harrison.

Criticism of "society" serve chiefly to bring up the eternal riddle, "What is society?"

## The Budget Committee.

This announcement is interesting: "Acting as chairman of the House democratic caucus, Representative Carroll of Tennessee yesterday appointed the special committee which is to work out a budget system for submission to the next Congress. He named Representative Sherley of Kentucky, Speaker Clark, Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, Fitzgerald of New York, Hay of Virginia, Garner of Texas and Stout of Montana."

All these men are qualified for the work. They have studied the subject of the government's needs, and two of them—Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Sherley—have had a large experience in preparing supply bills.

The Speaker, it is of moment to note, will help. The present House has known too little of him. The next, for its own benefit, could not well know too much. In all matters

of legislation, Mr. Clark can assist his party most valuably.

But, as matters stand, how is this budget committee to proceed? The famous recipe for hare soup comes to mind. First catch your hare. How will it be possible to apportion the revenues without knowledge closely approximating what they will be? And who may say what the government's revenues will be for any given period in the near future? Customs receipts are all out of plumb, and greatly diminished. The income tax is not yielding as estimated. The amount obtainable from the war taxes depends necessarily upon the state of domestic business.

And yet the government must be properly supported. Our fixed charges are large. There would not be economy, but waste, in denying sufficient sums for the government's upkeep. Cutting everything to the bone even at such a time as this would be the poorest sort of policy.

Two years ago everything was on an even keel and the country making progress. Our receipts and expenditures were large. Business was booming. But as the people at the polls had ordered new laws a new Congress was called in extra session to fashion and pass them. That Congress is now putting the last touches on that command.

Today the water is rough, and everything is halted. Our receipts are greatly reduced, but our expenditures keep up. Business, to use a colloquialism, is looking six ways for Sunday. Many factories are closed, and large numbers of men idle. Nothing doing.

Should not the situation receive immediate attention? Are there not a dozen reasons now for an extra session of Congress to one that existed two years ago? That session was called to regulate prosperity. One now would have the giant task of regulating, and if possible remedying, adversity. But that task, though herculean, is very pressing.

## Heed the President's Words.

"Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite." "The disturbed situation of Europe, while it ought to make us the more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of a war among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country to abridge its means, and thereby at least enhance the price of transporting its valuable productions to their proper markets. I recommend it to your serious reflections how far and in what mode it may be expedient to guard against embarrassments from these contingencies by such encouragements to our own navigation as will render our commerce and agriculture less dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moments most interesting to both of these great objects."

No, gentle reader. These vigorous words urging immediate attention to national defense, and the disciplining and arming of the people on the principle that preparation for war is a most effectual means of preserving peace; and this strong argument for building up a merchant marine of our own in view of the disturbed situation in Europe are not parts of President Wilson's next message to Congress, but were uttered by George Washington over a century ago in his first and second annual messages.

The conditions of 1790 in the injuries and the dangers to the republic from hostilities involving the great maritime powers of Europe are duplicated and magnified in 1915. The vital necessity of preparedness for war as a preservative of peace and of building up a merchant marine of our own (by subsidy, by carefully regulated government purchase, or by any method which will be effective) as an essential prerequisite of prosperity, are doubtless as obvious to the latest President as to the first President.

If the spirit of the father of his country now takes cognizance of him can intervene in this world's affairs surely he will impress deeply upon those who control and guide the republic the wisdom of his century-old words urging military preparedness and an American merchant marine.

A warlike nation is always likely to face a situation which makes it wish it could trade a few gun foundries for a well stocked food storage plant.

About the only thing that can be said in compliment of a submarine is that no official is likely to take it out for a pleasure excursion.

Despite her lameness Sarah Bernhardt will act. After all it may be luckier to be a tragedienne than a classic dancer.

## The Primary.

Again the primary has failed. The Chicago nominations were made by minorities, and small minorities at that. Comparatively few voters appeared at the polls. And yet the town was advised of the day and the issues. There was no excuse for the large abstention. What is the remedy?

The primary was adopted to cure the very thing now complained of—action by the few, and often at the expense of the many. Professional politicians had their way. They picked delegates, controlled conventions, made nominations and then when successful at the polls controlled the men they had elected to

office. Hence machines, hence graft, hence all the rest of it.

The primary was suggested. That would put the bosses out of business, and open the way to a full and fair expression of the people as to who should serve them and not the bosses in public station. All necessary was a chance for the people to express themselves. They desired it, and would seize it with avidity.

The chance was provided. A primary scheme was carefully worked out and put on the books. Not a single obstruction remained between the voters and an opportunity to nominate candidates for political places.

But what has been the record? In no city or state where tried has the primary encouraged or secured a full vote. Apathy has appeared everywhere. Primaries have gone by default. In some cases candidates have been nominated by a corporal's guard, the great majority of voters showing utter indifference to the occasion.

The convention system produced scandal and discontent. The primary system has failed to do what it was principally devised and desired to do. As the people were outmaneuvered by the bosses under the one system, they are defeated by their own indifference under the other. They do not make the nominations.

Is it difficult to believe that the bosses are still masters? They get busy in primary campaigns, and have an eye to results. The banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man, may forget the primary voting day, or slight it for private affairs, but the boss never. He votes, and urges others to vote. He knows who are running for office, and what nominations are most desirable for him.

The evil is old, and many have lamented it and prescribed many cures. But no cure has been effected. Have we too many elections? Or should there be more, in order to wake up voters, and keep them awake?

San Francisco's inducements to the American tourist in the absence of the usual European competition should give the railroads of the country still another ray of hope.

An understanding between England and Russia to let the latter have Constantinople will be regarded by the Sultan of Turkey as another inexcusable effort to irritate him.

Now and then some other general pauses in the Mexican spotlight long enough to show that Villa and Carranza have not wholly monopolized the controversy.

The patriotic remarks of William Howard Taft again call attention to him as a man who refuses to nurse a grudge because republics are ungrateful.

With remarkable tenacity, Charles Becker insists that he is going to put the killing of Rosenthal in the unfortunate accident class.

The old fear that the railroads would eventually run the government has been completely effaced by the I. C. C.

A neutral ship sinks as fast and as far as any other kind.

## SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Respectful Faith.  
"My next picture," said the lecturer, "will be Washington crossing the Delaware."

"Is that man standing up in the bow Washington?" asked the interested spectator.

"Yes."  
"I can't believe it! Washington was too smart a man to take any such chances on rocking the boat."

"A man dat is smart enough to take good advice when he hears it," said Uncle Eben, "is generally smart enough to make it up foh hisself."

## The Real Emblem.

The elephant, the mule, the moose, Each has his highly valued use, But just about this time o' year The ground hog is the one we cheer.

## Easy Driving.

"Bliggins says he was driven to drink."  
"Maybe he was driven," remarked the sardonic neighbor. "But Bliggins is a timid sort of man and awfully easy stampeded."

## Supersensitive.

"I am a servant of the people," said the man who is more politic than patriotic.

"I don't like to hear you call yourself a servant," commented Farmer Courtessol. "As I think of the taxes I pay toward your salary, it makes me feel as if I were up against the tipping edge."

## Trifles.

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men." So runs the observation trite; No doubt the proverb has it right. A little sunshine by the way, A little storm that fades away! A little laughter or a sigh, We voice them; then we wonder why.  
A little hope that comes to naught; An hour of splendor dearly bought; A proud ambition laid aside To clear the way for greater pride! A little nonsense, grave or gay, Keeps old earth moving on its way.

## Diplomacy and Dynamite.

From the Boston Transcript.  
"A very small amount of dynamite may threaten the stability of a very large amount of diplomacy," says The Washington Star, and it might have added that a very small amount of diplomacy may threaten the stability of a very large amount of dynamite.

## D. J. Kaufman Says:

We Have Just

240 Winter Weight Suits

To Which We've Added

66 Spring Weight Suits

From Last Season, Making a Total of

306 Suits

ALSO

228 Overcoats

At

Honest Half Price

This'll mean a big, big Saturday at the Man's Store and you want to get here early. There's a big variety for your selection and plenty of good styles in

The Suits from 33 to 46

The Overcoats from 33 to 48

\$20 Suits and Overcoats.....\$10.00

\$25 Suits and Overcoats.....\$12.50

\$30 Suits and Overcoats.....\$15.00

\$35 Suits and Overcoats.....\$17.50

\$40 Overcoats.....\$20.00

\$45 Overcoats.....\$22.50

Money's Worth or Money Back

D. J. Kaufman

(INCORPORATED)

The Man's Store

1005-7 Penna. Ave.



3% on Savings  
2% on Checking  
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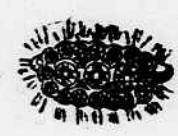
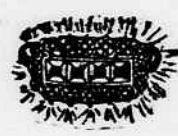
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, PRES.  
CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$2,300,000.00

## Salaried People

If you are receiving a regular salary you are in the best possible position to solve the problem of how to provide for the future, when age or sickness will inevitably interfere with your earning power.

If you wish to protect yourself, deposit some amount regularly in a Savings Account with this institution.

"The Largest Credit Jewelers in the World"



## The Diamond Buyer

—who comes to us has this assurance. Absolute reliability in our representations of quality; the greatest amount of value to be found at equal prices; and the easiest form of payment ever devised. Purchases of \$25 or less may be paid for at the rate of

50 Cents a Week

—and larger amounts in the same proportion.

635 P. AVE.  
CASTELBERG'S

## Do You Know

Place in Your House

ELECTRIC WIRES

It Will Pay You to Get Our Estimate.

C. MUDDIMAN & CO.

616 12th. 1204 G.

At Least One

Child's Fire Extinguishers

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO.

1328-30 N. Y. Ave.

Moving Day

Read The Star's classified For Rent ads to find where to move.

Read the Moving, Packing and Storage ads to find some one to move you.

Every want you may have Star Want Ads will fill.

Special Lenses \$1.00 a pair. Eyes Examined Free.

Agents for Kryptok Invisible Bifocal.

1/2 Off on Oculist's Prescriptions.

Toric Prices: Spherical..... 75c ea. Cylindrical..... \$1.25 ea. Sph.-Cyl..... \$1.50 ea. ADOLPH KAHN, 935 F. N.W.

2-carat Recreated Ruby, supplied, Emerald or Pearl in 14-carat setting..... \$5

22-inch Jade-strengthened Pearl Necklace..... \$5.00

ADOLPH KAHN, 935 F. N.W.

DEAF?

The Acousticon

Will enable you to hear normally. It is inconspicuous and easy to use. Its wonderful efficiency will astonish you. Test it today; satisfy yourself that deafness can be relieved.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY, 402-3 Evans Building, 1420 N. Y. Ave. N.W.

Rexall Underlies

Sick headache, biliousness, piles and bad breath are usually caused by inactive bowels. Get a box of Rexall Underlies. They act gently and effectively. Sold only by us at 10 cents.

O'Donnell's Drug Stores.

Mail Orders Faithfully Filled

THE GREATER  
PALAIS ROYAL

A. LISNER.

Hours: 9 to 6.

G STREET.

\$1 Kid Gloves

79c

## Rules of Sale

1.—They will not be fitted.

2.—Not for sale at the department proper.

Two necessary rules to avoid overcrowding the department proper and to enable the fitting of gloves being sold at the regular prices.

## Best \$1 Gloves

With the Silk Gloves now here and their time soon coming the large stock of \$1.00 Kid Gloves is to be reduced quickly—tomorrow.

Look for all sizes, in white, black, tans and grays—best 2-button \$1.00 Kid Gloves at 79c.

Street Floor—Center.

## Corsets

A Coming Sale.

The News Will Be in The Star Shortly.

Watch and Wait.

It will be news of best corsets at prices least ever.



New Skirts, \$2

Real Silk.

The newly wider petticoats, with the newly deep circular flounce, edged with pleated ruffles. Some with silk jersey tops.

Materials include superior quality of messaline, charmeuse and shantung silks.

Street Floor—near elevators.

All the Best Colors, Including Two-Tone Effect

Tan

Putty

Emerald

Russian Green

King's Blue

Navy, Ceil,

Copenhagen

Sage

Wistaria

Purple

Black

White

## Usual Week-end Sale of Millinery

The Sale That Keeps the Stock Ever New—Creating Saturday Bargains Long Since Famous.

Women's New Spring Hats

\$6.75 \$8 \$10

\$7.50 Hats. \$10 Hats. \$12 Hats.

These Trimmed Hats—new spring styles—have been used for displays but a short time and none shows a sign. Gathered and bunched for tomorrow's sale—on Second floor. Perhaps the very hat you have been sighing for is here at a reduced price. Hurry—others will.

Young Girls' Spring Hats

\$5.00 and \$6.00

Few Worth Less Than \$7.50

Many women can becomingly wear these girls' hats—especially the new rolled and straight brim sailors, the pokes with high rolled backs. Mostly of hemp straw, some with facings of satin or crepe, variously trimmed with feather whips, stick-ups, flowers and ribbons.

Second floor—6 elevators.

## Spring Suits—a Style Show



Some of these models prove too elaborate to profitably reproduce—and thus exclusive one-of-a-kind suits are assured—and worth nearly twice \$22.50—Third floor, 6 elevators.

Third Floor

\$22.50

Values to \$35

## The Misses' Shop \$3.98 Sale

—of Coats, Suits and Dresses That Were to \$20.

With spring garments marching in—the few remaining less new garments are to be routed out tomorrow.

14 Coats, \$3.98 12 Dresses, \$3.98 7 Suits, \$3.98

Were to \$20. Were to \$10. Were to \$15.

Sizes are for misses of 14 to 20 years and for small women of any age. Note that this "Misses' Shop" is a distinct department on third floor.

## Another Shop—For Baby and Little Children

The chief of this shop says: "It would invite disbelief—to quote the former price of some of the garments to go on sale here tomorrow."

4 Coats, \$5.00 5 Coats, \$2.98 6 Coats, \$1.98

12 years. 12 to 14. 2 to 6.

At 25c—some worth dollars—are various Tyrolean and other style Velvet and Fur Hats—Third floor, 6 elevators.

## Paristyle Hair

\$4.00 Brown and Blond Switches...\$